

Introduction: Tunisian revolution has been a major upheaval in the Tunisian history and has brought many political, social and economic changes. Little was found about the revolution's potential impact on the psychiatric demand.

Objectives: Compare the clinical profile of all the new consultants in the out-patient psychiatry department before and after the revolution.

Methods: The study had a retrospective descriptive design including all the new consultants in the outpatient psychiatry department in the general hospital Fattouma Bourguiba in Monastir, Tunisia before (during 2007) and after (during 2016) the revolution. We used a pre-established questionnaire including sociodemographic and clinical data.

Results: After the revolution, an increase in the number of new patients ($p < 10^{-3}$) 438 to 451 were found. In 2016, there were more unemployed consultants ($p = 0.004$), having criminal record ($p = 0.01$) and having a problematic substance use ($p < 10^{-3}$). An increase also concerned patients consulting for anxiety ($p = 0.002$) and suicidal ideation ($p = 0.022$). Considering the clinical diagnosis, there was also a significant increase regarding anxiety disorders ($p = 0.001$) and mood disorders ($p = 0.011$) essentially major depressive disorder ($p = 0.002$). Although a significant decrease concerned somatoform disorder ($p < 10^{-3}$).

Conclusions: Our study showed a change in the profile of consultants after the Tunisian revolution. A study in the general population could find specific etiological factors. Thus highlight the importance of implementing preventive measures in general population in crisis times.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: mental health; environment; revolution

EPV0308

Quality of life' evaluation for individuals with enduring mental illness transitioning from institutional residential care to supported community living arrangements

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1881

Introduction: HSE 'Vision for Change, 2006' placed emphasis on person-centred, recovery-oriented, community-integrated treatment. The high support residential hostel in Tuam 'Toghermore House' is not integrated into the community and was scheduled to be closed as a residence in the last quarter of 2019. The individuals whom accessed support from Toghermore House were offered residential places in community settings in the urban area of Tuam with support plans according to individual assessed needs.

Objectives: To assess the quality of life of individuals accessing the Rehabilitation & Recovery Service and who are residing in supported and independent accommodation in Tuam.

Methods: Cross sectional study. Scales used were Manchester Short Assessment of Quality of Life Scale (MANSA) including both objective and subjective components and the INSPIRE scale which gathered information about the support and relationship each individual has with their assigned keyworker. SPSS 24 was used for data analysis.

Results: 27/32 responses. Mean age: 52 years, males: 78% and schizophrenia: most common primary diagnosis (52%), mean duration of illness: 28 years 3 months. 74% of individuals were satisfied with their life, 78% with their health and 56% with mental health. Only three individuals were employed and were happy with work and finances. 81.5% service users reported to have a good quality of life but only 59% felt in control of their lives.

Conclusions: Majority of individuals reported having a good quality of life and being satisfied with their overall health and current living arrangements. Meaningful occupation and subjective supportive therapeutic relationships are predictors of enhanced quality of life.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: quality of life; Enduring; Rehabilitation; recovery

EPV0309

Psychiatric assessment of civil status of recipients of inpatient social services in two regions of Russia

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1882

Introduction: In 2019 national survey - personal examination of persons, living in residential facilities for mentally disabled people - was executed under the instruction of the Government by specialists of V.Serbsky National Medical Research Centre. For 2559 legally incapacitated residents the procedure of rehabilitation of full or diminished capacity was recommended. For 16132 legally capable residents the procedure for recognising their incapacity was recommended (Kekelidze ZI et al., 2020).

Objectives: To compare the recommendations on legal capacity in two regions with different systems of inpatient social services.

Methods: Full-sized noncontrol observational descriptive screening study.

Table 1. Recommendations on legal capacity		
	Region 1	Region 2
Residents, were examined	3837 (100%)	1859 (100%)
Legally incapacitated residents	3671 (95,7%)	1347 (72,5%)
Partly legally capable residents	17 (0,4%)	0 (0%)
Legally capable residents	149 (3,9%)	512 (27,5%)
Rehabilitation of full or diminished capacity was recommended (% of incapacitated)	186 (5%)	31 (2,3%)
Deprivation of legal capacity was recommended (% of legally capable)	12 (8%)	29 (5,7%)

Results: In table 1 the recommendations on legal capacity in two regions are presented.

Conclusions: Differences in quantity of residents, for whom rehabilitation of full or diminished capacity was recommended, depend on characteristics of the systems of institutional care in the regions. In the first region a complex system of rehabilitation and deinstitutionalization has been organised. In the second region such system is just organising. Among legally capable and those, for whom rehabilitation of capacity was recommended, there were residents, able to live independently or under community-based services.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: severe mental disorders; National Survey; institutional care; capacity

EPV0310

Peer worker involvement in N. Macedonia: Reflections and lessons learned

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1883

Introduction: For the first time in N. Macedonia we had the experience to include peer workers as an equal members in the newly formed community mental health teams. For the purpose of the RECOVER-e project we engaged 2 patients to be the new peer workers.

Objectives: To evaluate the initial period of peer worker involvement in the community mental health teams and to identify the next steps for them.

Methods: Conducting interviews with the peer workers.

Results: One important aspect that is worth mentioning is their motivation to continue their work in the community mental health teams and continue to improve. Another finding is their will to establish a user led organisation. A user led organisation in the field of mental health in our country is rare to be find, with only a couple of them functioning in N. Macedonia. So if our peer workers can make it, it would be a great step in the right direction.

Conclusions: Overall, taking into consideration all that the peer workers have achieved in the last period, including the ups and downs of being the first official peer workers in N. Macedonia, they are looking forward to improve their knowledge and continue building their practical experience. A great plus of it all is that they have a financial stability for this troubled pandemic period.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: peer worker; N. Macedonia; community mental health; RECOVER-e project

EPV0311

A study of road rage in India

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1884

Introduction: Road rage is a term used to describe driving usually extreme in nature. There seems to be a multifactorial relationship between the situational characteristics of an anger provoking road situation and the feelings of anger and road behaviour.

Objectives: To examine driver anger with regards to various socio-demographic parameter.

Methods: 282 participants completed an internet-based survey including sociodemographic profile, anger assessment while driving using the Deffenbacher Driver Anger Scale, details of the driving. Participants were recruited through networks of authors, institution. The survey was disseminated through social media applications and email by snowball sampling method.

Results: Mean age of the sample was 26.1 years with age group 24-29 years making half of the population. Majority sample were males (62.1%), graduates (53.2%), professionals (45.7%), urban locality based, nuclear family type. People experienced greater anger on Deffenbacher likert scale for the following situations, when Someone is driving very close to your rear bumper (mean= 3.09), Someone cuts in right in front of you on the motorway(mean= 3.44), Someone cuts in and takes the parking spot(mean= 3.19), Someone coming towards you does not dim headlights at night(mean= 3.26), driving behind a vehicle smoking badly or giving off fumes(mean= 3.38).

Conclusions: The results revealed a prevalence of high anger scores amongst Indian drivers. The rage didn't vary significantly within gender, locality, type of vehicle, however the anger scores were significantly higher in younger population. Strategies targeting at driving safety and reducing road rage should be implemented by authorities with sensitization of the drivers.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: road rage; Driver anger; Indian Drivers; Aggression

EPV0312

Evidence of substantial heterogeneity in the preventive effect of stricter alcohol policy environments in young Swiss men

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2021.1885

Introduction: The alcohol policy environment was shown to exert a preventive effect on alcohol consumption. However, little is known about the heterogeneity of this effect.

Objectives: To capture the extent of heterogeneity in the relationship between the strictness of alcohol policy environments and heavy drinking and to identify potential effect modifiers.

Methods: Method: Cross-sectional data from 5986 young Swiss men participating in the cohort study on substance use risk factors (C-SURF) in Switzerland was analysed. Self-reported risky single-occasion drinking (RSOD, drinking 6 standard drinks or more on a single occasion at least monthly) in the past 12 months was the outcome of interest. A previously-used index of alcohol policy environment strictness across Swiss cantons was analysed in